

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The changes required by the Examiner to the claims and the abstract have been made.

The rejection of independent Claims 1, 14 and 18 as obvious over Skog et al. and Ergezinger et al. is respectfully traversed. These claims have been amended to provide better clarity and to better distinguish the claimed subject matter from these two references. It is requested the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejection for the reasons set forth hereinafter.

The claimed invention provides a user access to his or her e-mail account via a mobile communication network even if the user has no knowledge of the correct e-mail configuration, i.e., the user name and password or special knowledge of the mobile terminal programming or any POP3 or SMTP parameters. Generally, mobile terminals such as mobile telephones are received by the user without any POP3/SMTP configurations and the user is unable to establish the POP3/SMTP communication because the mobile terminal does not know which e-mail server to address. This requires the user to configure the mobile terminal either manually or over the air, which is particularly burdensome, especially for users without experience in programming mobile telephones.

Skog et al. relates to a very different method and system, namely, transmitting multimedia messages to an e-mail account of a recipient via a mobile communication network. Multimedia messages are transmitted via a MMS relay/server and external servers to the recipient's e-mail account. The purpose of Skog et al. is to evaluate the address of the e-mail account of the recipient rather than to allow a user to gain access to his own e-mail account without knowledge of the corresponding access parameters, which is the subject matter of the claimed invention. Skog et al. does not provide any disclosure of a mobile terminal having a generic (pre-configured, default) e-mail configuration which includes one default POP3/SMTP server address. According to the present invention, with the mobile terminal having a built-in generic e-mail configuration, which preferably is the same for all mobile terminals, any user can obtain access to the user's own personal e-mail account for the first time without any programming or knowledge of the correct access parameters.

Skog et al. does not disclose or suggest any method for enabling a user to gain access to his or her own e-mail account without the need to know special access parameters of the e-mail account, i.e., the address of the e-mail server, user identification and password. Skog et al. discloses the possibility of addressing an e-mail recipient by his mobile calling

number MSISDN which is then converted into a regular internet e-mail address if necessary. However, Skog et al. does not disclose the claimed generic e-mail configuration or setting up a connection to a proxy server identified by the default POP3/SMTP server address in the aforementioned generic e-mail configuration.

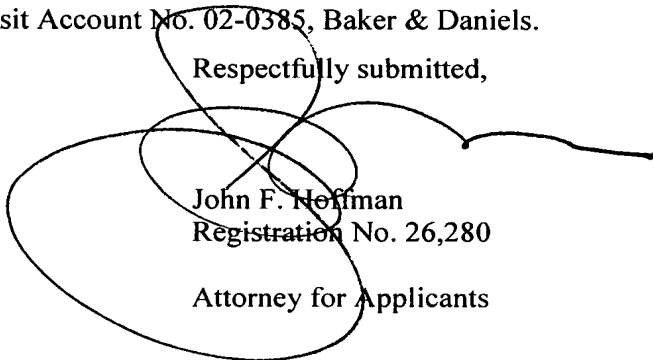
Ergezinger et al. does not satisfy what is missing from Skog et al. and one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been led to solve the problem that the invention addresses from a combination of Skog et al. and Ergezinger et al. What Ergezinger et al. discloses is a method and apparatus for accessing a network in a telecommunication system which comprises user terminals and an internet network and wherein e-mail accounts are identified by certain access parameters, i.e., by MSISDN, user name and password. However, it is not described in Ergezinger et al. how a user can access his personal e-mail account without the knowledge of the corresponding access parameters. Like Skog et al., Ergezinger et al. fails to teach a generic e-mail configuration in the mobile telephone enabling the user terminal to obtain access to the appropriate networks in order to access his or her e-mail account.

For the reasons set forth above, it is submitted that the independent claims are not rendered obvious by a combination of Skog et al. and Ergezinger et al. within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. 103. With regard to the dependent claims which are rejected over Skog et al. combined with other secondary references, the further secondary references still do not supply the missing subject matter, which is at the heart of the claimed invention.

Although it is believed that the application is now in condition for allowance, if the Examiner believes that there are still further open issues, it is requested that he telephone the undersigned at 260-460-1692.

In the event Applicants have overlooked the need for an extension of time, payment of fee, or additional payment of fee, Applicants hereby petition therefor and authorize that any charges be made to Deposit Account No. 02-0385, Baker & Daniels.

Respectfully submitted,



John F. Hoffman
Registration No. 26,280

Attorney for Applicants

JFH/nw

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BAKER & DANIELS LLP
111 East Wayne Street, Suite 800
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
Telephone: 260-424-8000
Facsimile: 260-460-1700

Enc. Return Postcard



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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on:

JOHN E. HOFFMAN, REG. NO. 26,280

Name of Registered Representative

Signature

July 10, 2007

Date